

THE BARRE DAILY TIMES

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Frank E. Langley, Publisher.

The average daily circulation of the Barre Daily Times for the week ending Saturday was

5,605

copies, the largest paid circulation of any daily paper in this section.

Castle-town was anything but that for the robbers.

Justice Moody of the supreme court is certainly a sick man; he is so irascible.

They are moving picture men in earnest at the present time—moving to get their \$100,000 back on the fight pictures.

The steamer Grand Republic was almost another General Slocum, and the world shudders at a narrow escape from another terrible catastrophe in New York harbor.

It is almost a month after the time when the census returns from the large cities were promised; but the delay was expected. This business of counting noses is a large task and one that demands thorough revision before official announcements are made.

Yeggmen are attacking the larger towns of Vermont, showing the boldness which comes with uninterrupted success. They are going ahead and robbing post office safes with a monotony that is extremely tedious. Castleton, which was visited Tuesday night, is large enough to have a night patrolman to prevent such visitations.

The position of Assistant Judge H. M. Redfield of Rutland county during the recent deadlock over the appointment of license commissioners for Rutland does not seem to have jeopardized his chances for re-election, since the Republicans of the county yesterday afternoon gave him an easy nomination over the single candidate opposing. But Frank M. Plumley, the other assistant judge, was not placed before the convention, although it was understood that he was a candidate for the nomination. This may be taken perhaps as a vindication of Judge Redfield for his stand in the license commissioner fight.

One of the bad features of the great conventions of associations which are non-political in nature is the propensity to bring politics into them when officers are to be elected. The National Education association, which is holding its convention in Boston at the present time, is just about to enter the throes of a political contest for the higher offices in the gift of the convention, and the undercurrent of striving has probably been so strong as to be felt ever since the association met on the first day. When such conditions exist, then the purpose of the gathering must be more or less nullified, for the minds of the delegates will be diverted thereby from consideration of the things of vital importance to the teaching profession. It is extremely unfortunate that Americans cannot forget politics whenever a few of them are gathered together.

MEDICAL SCHOOL IN FIRST CLASS.

While agreeing with the Carnegie Foundation that there are too many medical colleges in the United States, the American Medical association, which has been conducting an examination of the various institutions throughout the country, divides them into three classes and advises that those of the third class unite with those of the second class, at the same time urging all to lend their efforts toward improvement of their standard. We are particularly interested in the association's report covering New England, for it was here that the Carnegie Foundation recommended the abolishment of all but one, perhaps two, of the medical institutions now giving instruction. Included in the list of those recommended to be abolished were the university of Vermont at Burlington and the Dartmouth Medical college at Hanover, N. H. Now comes the report of the American Medical association, with the statement that these two colleges are included in the seventy first-class medical institutions of the country and, therefore, deserving of continuance. There are five other first-class institutions in New England, no second class and but one called this class. Consequently, those people who judged by the Carnegie Foundation's report that the medical department of the university of Vermont and that at Hanover had deteriorated to the extent that they should be lopped off will gain reassurance from the American Medical association's report. Other people needed no reassurance.

TAFT'S PRESENT DUTY.

There is no more competent person than President Taft to appoint judges for the United States supreme court, and he should be left alone to make whatever appointments are necessary, untrammelled by considerations other than occur to himself. Above all things, politics should be kept out of the appointments, and for that reason there should be no sectional lines in the selection of the new members of the highest place in the judiciary branch of the government. If New York state has the most



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capable men for filling vacancies, then by all means let the appointments go to New York; and, on the other hand, if some little obscure state has a very strong legal mind, let no consideration of politics prevent the appointment going to that little and weak state in the realm of politics. The New York Globe and Commercial inclines to the belief that geographical considerations will not be given much weight in the final choice; and it adds that "a supreme court justice, in a notable way, is the guardian of a national interest, and it makes no difference what state or section he hails from. It is the man and his qualifications that are to be looked at, and not his post office address."

Furthermore, it might be stated that we have in the presidential chair a man whose sense of the fitness of things and of the tremendous importance of the position of supreme court judge would not permit him to make a selection based on

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geographical lines, to the exclusion of all other considerations. The people of the country in this case have an opportunity to show their confidence in the judicial mind and unswerving patriotism of President Taft by leaving him alone.

Current Comment

Giving Haggood a Show.

We already have two men nominated for governor in 1912, L. P. Slack of St. Johnsbury, the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor, and Frederick G. Fleetwood of Morrisville. We recall in this connection that while the legislature was in session in 1908 three men were expected to be candidates for governor in 1910, Hon. C. P. Smith of Burlington, Hon. Olin Merrill of Enosburg and Speaker T. C. Cheney of Morrisville, but not one of them entered the race. Will history repeat itself?—Burlington Free Press.

There appeared to be a strong belief after the state convention that Mr. Fleetwood was left in good shape to run again in 1912. While it is nearly two years too early to prophesy, we would say that Mr. Haggood of Peru ought to be added to the Free Press' dual list of possibilities for next term, if willingness is any qualification.—Rutland Herald.

Dr. John Abner Mead Wins.

Dr. John Abner Mead will be the next governor of Vermont, in accordance with the vote of the Republican nominating convention yesterday. He wins in spite of the almost entirely united opposition of the "organization" in Vermont, and his nomination is therefore a somewhat conspicuous triumph.

Dr. Mead has been bitterly attacked by the opposition; with just how much honesty and sincerity it is hard to say. There has certainly been some hypocrisy in the onslaught upon one who was allowed to acquire the lieutenant-governorship with little or no remonstrance from any quarter.

Dr. Mead has been accused of making a too liberal—and effective—use of money in his campaign. It has even been said that he has sent hired men up and down the state in his own behalf—a method hallowed by precedent, though it has been somewhat illegitimately criticized by the beneficiaries of similar campaigns in the past. Furthermore, it would be a graceful act on the part of

his extremely intemperate critics to smile and make the best of it.—Woodstock Spirit of the Age.

Half World's Wealth.

The United States has, as all know, at most points, half the world's resources. It has half the railroad and telegraph mileage, much more than half the telephone and over half the trolley lines. There are few points in distribution or in production where the United States does not have 40 to 50 per cent of the world's output.

Of the automobile this is equally true. A Paris letter in the Motor Age gives the United States 120,000 automobiles in 1910, of which 50,000 are added this year. The increase this year in England, Germany and France is 35,000, and adding all the rest of Europe, possibly 3,000 machines, the total increase in Europe is 38,000, or 12,000 short of the year's increase in machines here.

The aggregate of automobiles in Germany, France and England is 165,000. As this is based on taxation, it is accurate. Automobile production is so closely watched here that the estimate of 120,000 owned here is very close. There is already 80 per cent, as many as are owned in the three leading European countries. By the end of 1911 more than half the world's automobiles will be owned in the United States.

Three years ago, in 1907, the United States had 39,151 automobiles and the three European countries 22,942, or twice as many. In three years the United States has almost closed the gap and in a year hence will pass them.

This increase in automobiles is as much an increase in the efficiency of human life, industry and energy as the railroad, telegraph or telephone.—Philadelphia Press.

Alcohol and Drug Diseases.

The policy of treating alcoholism and the various drug habits as disease has been adopted by several states, Massachusetts among them. Others are Connecticut, Iowa, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Tennessee and all have institutions in which to conduct the work. Many other states have private sanatoriums for this purpose, but the cost of relief is expensive and the victims of these cravings are not as a rule best with the regular means to patronize them. The opinion is spreading among those who have studied the subject that this should be the mission of the state and the states are more and more awakening to their responsibility.

Bills favoring such legislation have been put before the recent legislatures of New York and New Jersey. The de-

pendency and crime commission of the latter state reports to the governor: "The state needs most urgently a hospital for incurable as a means of preventing insanity, diseased degenerate offspring, dependency and crime. Aside from its incalculable value as a life-saver of men and women it would be a great financial gain in the end." Dr. R. E. Berling of San Francisco has started a crusade for the creation of a hospital to treat such cases in California, and has been collecting opinions and statistics bearing on the subject from various parts of the world.

While those who are the victims of these habits are suffering as surely from disease as though afflicted with any of the other recognized maladies, they are quite frequently reluctant to recognize the fact, acknowledge the symptoms and voluntarily place themselves under treatment. The state must give their friends authority to do this to make the benefit effective. One reason why they will not take the initiative is that to do so would deprive them of the temporary satisfaction that the disease craves. But if put on no higher ground, the state would find it to its economic advantage to keep watch of its inmates and drug fiends and compel them to conform to the remedial agencies which it provides. This plan has not only been adopted with a fair measure of success in the states mentioned, but Switzerland has tested its value for a number of years, and of the number treated almost forty-five per cent. have been known to be cured. This is a larger percentage than is claimed by American institutions, still as hardly any of them put their cases at a lower figure than thirty per cent, even that is worth while, because it means a reduction in crime and insanity and a gain to self-respecting and productive citizenship. It must be remembered that those sent to the hospitals are the extreme cases. The results might be of even greater value if those afflicted in a milder form could be encouraged or compelled to take treatment before their condition approached desperation.—Boston Transcript.

Jingles and Jest

Unrest.

"Is Mr. Higgins at home on horse-back?"

"I should think so," replied Miss Cayenne. "He seems equally uncomfortable in either place."—Washington Star.

Tiresome.

He—I think your family name is such a fine one.

She—Do you? I get dreadfully tired of it.—London Opinion.

Trouble Ahead.

When gentle woman goes to vote—

They say the time is coming—

As certain as that cork will float,

Or as a bill for plumbing.

She'll always vote her ticket straight

And never, never scratch it;

For that would spoil it, sure as fate—

She'd feel she'd have to patch it.

Her gloves will have to match her hat,

Her gown be tailor fitted.

And of the latest mode at that,

'Twill have to be admitted.

That when fair woman goes to choose

And cast the ballot cunning,

From picture hat to dainty shoes

That voter will be stunning.

But should the tailor fail to send

The new gown as directed,

The charming dame will never lend

Her aid to the elected.

What use is woman suffrage pray,

With which the age is humming,

If gowns upon election day

Are old or unbecoming?

—Chicago News.

He Was Still Game.

In a great deal of trepidation a diffident young man called at the office of the father of the girl he was smitten with, and stammered:

"Sir, I—I—pardon me, but I want to marry your daughter."

"I'm busy; go and see her mother, young man," said the father.

"I have already seen her mother, and I still wish to marry your daughter."

Everybody's Magazine.

An Executor of an Estate

Inventoried at fifty thousand dollars saw it shrink to twenty thousand for want of ready cash. An executor of another estate saw thirty thousand dollars life insurance money save property worth double that amount. Life insurance both makes and saves estates. National Life Insurance Co., Montpelier, Vt. (Mutual).

S. S. Ballard, General Agent, Montpelier, Vt.; N. B. Ballard, local agent, Barre, Vt. (Mutual).

STATEMENT, JULY 1st, 1910

This Bank Pays Taxes on Deposits of \$2,000 or Less

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans \$970,817.61	Capital Stock . . . \$75,000.00
Real Estate and Banking	Surplus and Profits . . . 32,468.41
House 39,139.74	Dividend, July 1, 1910,
Bonds and Securities 312,390.00	4 per cent 3,000.00
Cash on Hand and in Banks 142,701.62	Deposits 1,354,585.56
\$1,465,048.97	\$1,465,048.97

Deposits made on or before July 13th, 1910, will draw interest from July 1st, at four per cent

With a record of more than a quarter of a century of successful banking; a reputation for careful attention to details; a large reserve maintained for the protection of depositors and a four per cent interest rate on savings deposits, we believe we can give you satisfactory banking service.

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Corset Covers, 29c kind, for 25c.

39c Corset Covers at 29c.

Night Robes, 50c, 75c, 85c, 98c up.

Chemise at 39c, 49c, 59c up to \$3.00.

Drawers, 25c, 29c, 39c, 50c up to \$2.25.

Skirts, 75c, 98c, \$1.25, 1.50 up to 6.00.

Don't miss this sale when you can procure the above garments at the low price, with an extra 10 per cent discount.

Ready-to-Wear Garments!

\$1.00 White Muslin Waists, 69c.
1.00 Black and White Muslin Waists, 69c.
1.25 and 1.50 White Muslin Waists, all new and no more than two alike. This sample lot at 98c each.

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Sample lot, not more than two alike, at nearly half price. \$1.98, 2.25, 2.50 and 3.98.

Ladies' Cotton Dresses, \$1.25, 1.50, 1.98 up.

Princess Dresses, pink also blue, \$2.50.

Ladies' and Misses' Colored Batiste Dresses, \$2.98.

Lot Sample Dresses, in plain colors, tan, blue, pink, also White \$5.00 Dresses for \$3.98.

Ladies' Linen and Colored Coats reduced to \$2.75 and 2.98.

Duck, Repp and Linen Skirts, 98c, \$1.25 up.

Short Kimonos, 25c, 50c, up.

Long Kimonos, 50c, 75c, 1.25, up.

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LINEN COATS—Made of Natural Linen, loose and semi-fitted, military and notched collars, pearl buttons. Also cut with long roll collar and fancy collar and cuffs. Prices: \$2.25, 3.50, 5.00, 6.98 and 7.50.

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\$12.50 Suits, at	\$10.00	\$23.50 Suits, at	\$15.00
15.00 Suits, at	11.00	25.00 Suits, at	17.50
20.00 Suits, at	15.00	25.00 Suits, at	20.00